

Illinois Secretary of State permit practice test 5

From the Illinois Rules of the Road 2026 (DSD A 112). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/illinois/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. In a business or residential area, how far before turning must you give a continuous turn signal in Illinois?

- A. At least 75 feet
- B. At least 50 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

2. Outside business and residential areas, how far before a turn must you start signaling?

- A. At least 300 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

3. What does the hand and arm signal with the left arm extended straight up mean?

- A. Slow or stop
- B. Go ahead and pass
- C. Left turn
- D. Right turn

4. What does the hand and arm signal with the left arm extended downward mean?

- A. Slow down or stop
- B. Pull over
- C. Left turn
- D. Right turn

5. How do you signal a left turn by hand?

- A. Right arm out the passenger window
- B. Left arm pointing down
- C. Left arm straight up
- D. Left arm straight out to the left

6. When making a right turn, how should you position your vehicle?

- A. Follow the curve of the curb, stay close to it, and turn into the right-hand lane
- B. Turn into whichever lane is open
- C. Stop in the crosswalk before turning
- D. Swing wide into the left lane first

7. While waiting to turn left, which way should your front wheels point?

- A. To the left, ready to turn
- B. Straight ahead until you start the turn
- C. It doesn't matter
- D. To the right

8. Into which lane should you complete a left turn?

- A. The far right lane
- B. Any lane
- C. The center turn lane
- D. The lane closest to your intended direction

9. Before moving from the right lane to the left lane, you should:

- A. Signal and move immediately
- B. Turn your head to check traffic behind and to the left, then signal left and move when clear
- C. Check mirrors only
- D. Honk your horn

10. You may not make a U-turn on a curve or hill unless you can see how far in every direction?

- A. At least 300 feet
- B. At least 1,000 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

11. What does flashing both turn signals at once (hazard signal) indicate?

- A. A disabled or parked vehicle
- B. You are about to pass
- C. You are turning
- D. You want the driver behind to pass

12. What is a two-way left turn lane used for?

- A. Making left turns from either direction, at intersections or into and out of mid-block driveways
- B. Emergency vehicles only
- C. Parking
- D. Passing slower traffic

13. In which direction does traffic travel in a roundabout?

- A. Clockwise
- B. Depends on the lane
- C. Either direction
- D. Counter-clockwise

14. When entering or leaving a roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. All traffic, including pedestrians and bicycles
- B. No one; vehicles entering have priority
- C. Only vehicles on your right
- D. Only to large trucks

15. How should you signal when leaving a roundabout?

- A. Flash your hazard lights
- B. Use your left signal
- C. Use your right signal
- D. No signal is needed

16. When is an Illinois driver NOT required to stop for a stopped school bus loading or unloading children?

- A. On any two-lane road
- B. Within city limits
- C. In a school parking lot
- D. When both vehicles are on a four-lane roadway and the bus is stopped in the opposite direction

17. Must you stop for a school bus loading children in a parking lot on school property?

- A. Only if you are behind the bus
- B. Only if a crossing guard is present
- C. No, traffic laws don't apply in parking lots
- D. Yes

18. How far ahead of a stop in a rural area will a school bus begin flashing its warning lights?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

19. After stopping for a school bus, when may you go?

- A. When the vehicle in front of you moves
- B. After waiting 30 seconds
- C. When the stop arm is retracted and the flashing lights are off, or the bus driver signals you to pass
- D. As soon as the children are off the road

20. What is the penalty for a conviction of passing a stopped Illinois school bus with its stop arm out?

- A. A \$30 fine only
- B. Points only
- C. A warning
- D. License suspension, a mandatory \$300 fine and community service

21. If a vehicle illegally passes a stopped school bus and the owner won't name the driver, what happens?

- A. The vehicle registration is suspended for three months
- B. The owner's license is revoked for a year
- C. The owner pays a \$50 fine
- D. Nothing

22. When required to stop at a railroad crossing, how far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. Within 15-50 feet
- B. Exactly 10 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. Within 5-10 feet

23. At a railroad crossing with only a crossbuck sign and no other warning devices, you should:

- A. Slow down, look both ways and listen for a train, then cross with caution if safe
- B. Always come to a full stop for 30 seconds
- C. Speed up to cross quickly
- D. Sound your horn and continue

24. Your car stalls on the railroad tracks. In which direction should everyone move away from the vehicle?

- A. At a 45-degree angle away from the tracks, toward the approaching train
- B. Along the tracks away from the train
- C. Stay in the car
- D. Directly away from the tracks, opposite the train

25. Where can you find the railroad's Emergency Notification System phone number at a crossing?

- A. On the yellow advance warning sign
- B. On the back of your driver's license
- C. On the crossbuck sign
- D. On a blue sign on the crossing post near the tracks

Answer key: Illinois practice test 5

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1. C: At least 100 feet

In business or residential areas, signal continuously for at least 100 feet before turning. (Signaling, page 30)

2. C: At least 200 feet

In other areas, give the turn signal at least 200 feet before turning. (Signaling, page 30)

3. D: Right turn

With the left arm extended straight up, the driver is signaling a right turn. (Signaling, page 30)

4. A: Slow down or stop

With the left arm extended down, the driver is signaling to slow down or stop. (Signaling, page 30)

5. D: Left arm straight out to the left

For a left turn, extend your left hand and arm straight out to the left. (Signaling, page 30)

6. A: Follow the curve of the curb, stay close to it, and turn into the right-hand lane

Follow the general curve of the curb, stay as close to it as possible, and turn into the right-hand lane of the road you are entering. (Turning, page 31)

7. B: Straight ahead until you start the turn

Keep your front wheels pointed straight ahead while you wait, and turn them only when you actually start the left turn. (Turning, page 31)

8. D: The lane closest to your intended direction

Complete a left turn into the lane closest to the direction you intend to go. (Turning, page 31)

9. B: Turn your head to check traffic behind and to the left, then signal left and move when clear

Turn your head to check behind and to the left. If it's clear, give a left signal and move carefully into the left lane. (Changing Lanes, page 31)

10. C: At least 500 feet

Don't turn around on curves or hills unless you can see at least 500 feet in all directions. (U-Turns, page 32)

11. A: A disabled or parked vehicle

Flashing both turn signals together indicates a disabled or parked vehicle. (Hazard Signal, page 32)

12. A: Making left turns from either direction, at intersections or into and out of mid-block driveways

A two-way left turn lane gives drivers from both directions a safe place to turn left at intersections or into and out of mid-block driveways. (Two-Way Left Turn Lane, page 32)

13. D: Counter-clockwise

Traffic travels counter-clockwise around the central island of a rotary or roundabout. (Rotary and Roundabout, page 32)

14. A: All traffic, including pedestrians and bicycles

Vehicles entering or exiting a roundabout must yield to all traffic, including pedestrians and bicycles. (Rotary and Roundabout, page 32)

15. C: Use your right signal

Use your right turn signal to tell other drivers you are exiting the roundabout. (Rotary and Roundabout, page 32)

16. D: When both vehicles are on a four-lane roadway and the bus is stopped in the opposite direction

You need not stop when both vehicles are on a four-lane roadway and the bus is stopped facing the opposite

direction. Any other time you must stop. (School Buses, page 32)

17. D: Yes

The stopping rule applies on any roadway, highway or private road, including any parking lot on school property. (School Buses, page 33)

18. C: At least 200 feet

A school bus gives its warning at least 100 feet before stopping, or 200 feet in rural areas. (School Buses, page 33)

19. C: When the stop arm is retracted and the flashing lights are off, or the bus driver signals you to pass

Stay stopped until the stop arm is no longer extended and the flashing lights are off, or until the bus driver signals you to pass. (School Buses, page 33)

20. D: License suspension, a mandatory \$300 fine and community service

A conviction brings suspension of your license, a mandatory \$300 fine and community service set by the court. (School Buses, page 33)

21. A: The vehicle registration is suspended for three months

If the owner wasn't driving and doesn't give the State's Attorney the driver's name, the vehicle registration is suspended for three months. (School Buses, page 33)

22. A: Within 15-50 feet

Stop within 15-50 feet of the crossing when there is a stop sign, flashing signal, lowered gate, flagger signal, or an approaching train. (Railroad Crossing, page 33)

23. A: Slow down, look both ways and listen for a train, then cross with caution if safe

At a crossing with no warning devices or only a crossbuck, slow down, look both ways and listen, then cross with caution if it's safe. (Railroad Crossing, page 33)

24. A: At a 45-degree angle away from the tracks, toward the approaching train

Everyone should get out at once, call 911, and move away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle toward the train, so flying debris won't hit them. (Railroad Crossing, page 33)

25. D: On a blue sign on the crossing post near the tracks

The number is on the blue sign attached to the railroad crossing post near the tracks. (Railroad Crossing, page 34)